THE HYDROPHOBIA SCARE.

How It is Magnified and Made to Terrify the Timid.

THE PASTEUR OR AZE DYING OUT.

Statistics Manipulated to Bolster up the French Docter-People Killed by Fear.

In concluding his article in the Contemporary Review, on Faith Cure and Fear-Killing, Francis Power Cobbe, takes up the hydrophobia scare. The two previous sections of his article have appeared in the Sunday BEE. Mr. Cobbe

We must pass over many examples which might be added to the fear killing prevalent in our time, to speak at some ngth of the most prominent of those of the last three years—to-wit, the hydro-phobia scare. The history of this scare, and of Pasteurism as connected therewith, one day, I doubt not, form a very amusing, and instructive chapter in a future continuation of Mackay's "Popu-lac Delusions." We can but glance over

A rare disease, which by its nature is exceptionally closely connected with and controlled by mental impressions, was announced to be suddenly manifesting itself all over the civilized world, from Moscow to Chicago. Mad dogs became as plentiful as blackberries—at least the reports of them in the newspapers were so—and it was difficult to open a daily fournal without finding a paragraph add-ing to the general hue and cry.

That a greater proportion of these

newspaper stories belonged to the mythical order of the gooseberry and the sea-serpent goes without saying; and as reards the hapless dogs registered in condon as rabid after being battered to death on doorsteps by policemen's truncheons, it is permissible to believe that a large proportion had excited pub-lic alarm by simply crying when kicked or run over, or by exhibiting the harmless fits common to teething pupples. On these occasions of popular panie there are always, as in the old witch persecutions, two classes of enemies to the victims. There is the ubiquitous Mr. Matthew Hopkins, who obtains kudos, and perhaps more substantial reward, every case he detects; and there is e stupid and terrified bystander, whose latent instincts of cruelty come out im-mediately at the call to slay and torment either a miscrable old woman or a mangled dog.
Speaking of the hydrophobia bugbear,

which spread consternation through America while our own scare was depriving us of our common sense and our humanity, Dr. Edward Spitzka tells us in the Forum for April, 1887: "In order to determine how great the danger in the United States from rables

is, the writer has carefully followed up all the newspaper reports of alleged out-breaks of the disease. In not a single breaks of the disease. In not a single instance has satisfactory evidence of its existence been obtained. [After detailing the sham cases at Newark, Chicago, etc., he continues:] Scores of observations might be added, all tending to prove that during the past two years there has been no reported case of rables in man in this country which could not be referred to an error of observation. Before scientific tests all the newspaper allowers are shown to have been either alarms are shown to have been either fabrications, exaggerations, or mistakes.

[As an example of the exaggerations we may take the following:] In Pennsylvania a number of nervous persons were rendered unhappy by a sensational report that rabies had become epidemic. and that a large number of school-chil-dren had been infected by dog-bites. The nucleus of this report was an epilepduced by his having swallowed a chicken

We are very far, indeed, from making light of the terrible disease of hydropho-biu when it ever really afflicts man, woman, or child. But the whole history woman, or child. But the whole history of this false scare bears a false ring which provokes incredulity. In the first place, we all know how reporters by the hundred are daily seeking provender to feed scores of newspapers which require fresh supplies every morning; and we know that the welcome given he delivers to every scrap of intelligence, bearing on a subject which for the moment is "up" in public interest, secures the particularly careful supply of the article so in demand. This alone accounts no doubt for a multitude of these mad-dog para-graphs. But there has been at work in is particular instance something more than every day press hunger. There has been wire-pulling going on from the side of that medical clique which is notori-ously potent on the staff of some of the leading journals. As the Referee last August acutely observed:

"One thing is certain. The present epidemic of rables did not begin until M. Pasteur was ready for it. If he were to-morrow to abandon his experiments in this direction, we should hear of very few cases of mad dogs. The panic would have died out long ago, but it has been fomented by the press in the interests of Pasteurism; and when the mad dog has not been available for sensational treatises, the mad dog has been in-vented."

Had no hydrophobia scare been raised, and if it had been generally understood that many more men die every year from the kicks of horses than from the pites of dogs, Pasteur would have obtained no such apotheosis as was prepared for him. But by carefully spreading the panic of "mad dog," the successful vivisector, as the great deliverer from mad dogs, was elevated to so lofty an eminence in public opinion that an English religious newspaper spoke of him as a "God-sent healer," and compared his virus kitchen

in the Rue d'Ulm to the Mount of Galilee. Whether, besides exulting over every real or fictitious case of rabies, Pasteur's admirers are responsible for actually causing the disease in some of the infected animals, is a question not to be dismissed hastily. Mr. G. H. Lewes told the royal commission on vivisection, "When one man publishes an experiment there are people all over Europe who will set about to repeat it, and repeat it, and repeat it." It is therefore excusable to surmise that some of the physiologists who have been so loud in their praises of Pasteur, have repeated his inoculations, and that some of the dogs on which they have tried the preventive method have subsequently developed the disease, and have communicated it to other dogs through whole districts. Pasteur and his followers have been playing with a tremendous poison of which the properties are utterly unascertained, and we may never know the evils they have let th as regards the virus of rabies and of anthrax.t

Perhaps it may be asked, What inter-

* P. ISI.

* Two hundred and fifty-one persons died in

186 in consequence of accidents caused by

orses and conveyances in the streets of Lonon, and nine from hydrophobia. (See Regis
rar-General's Annual Summary, pp. ix. and

Tavel.

**A significant incident occurred in Florence some years ago, when opposition was raised to Professor Schiff's enormous consumption of dogs for vivisection. It was calculated that he had "used" fourteen thousand in ten years, and their skins were said to be too much cut to pieces to be salable for manufacturing purposes.) The indignant physiologist threatened that the ungrateful city would be shortly visited by an epidemic of rabies, and very soon mad dogs were seen on all sides. In one case a butcher, who appealed to the Societa Proteitics, alloged that his dog had been in the hands of the great vivisector, and had either escaped processed from the laboratory and returned home, where it exhibited such real or apparent symptoms of rables that its owner paluctantly put an end to its misery. Shortly

est can English scientific men have had in glorifying the French savant? He was of course (we may speak in the past tense) an "illustration" of France, of which Frenchmen naturally made the most. But what concern was it of the chorus of English biologists and F.R.S.'s to join the reclame in his honor? The reason, I fear, is not far to seek. For twelve years past the English advocates of experiments on living animals have seized on every straw to enable them to answer every straw to enable them to answer the challenges of their opponents to produce a case wherein human life had been saved by a discovery due to vivisection. Over and over again they made, with great flourishes of trumpets, in the columns of the Times, announcements of the umns of the Times, announcements of the wonderful results of their practice, which might, would, could, should or actually had cured hitherto unconquerable disease. By some fatality, however, the discoveries (if such there be) arrived at by this method always prove singularly unfortunate, and fail practically to touch the ills of mortality. Like the revelations of clairvoyantes, they sound imposing, and are received by the initiated with rapture. But when it comes to revealing either the number of a bank-note locked in a box or the cure of a disease in the human body, the oracle is either dumb or

uman body, the oracle is either dumb or Now, Pasteur, if his recognition as a Now, Pasteur, if his recognition as a successful healer of a dreaded disease could be insured, would afford the best possible argument for doing away with restrictions on English vivisection. As the recent round robin to the college of surgeons showed, it was thought a good working grievance by the physiologists that they have "to go to Paris for experiments on hydrophobia." If Pasteur's vaunted remedy had been obtained without any cruel experiments, if he had professed to cure hydrophobia by a method brought to light by clinical or microsressed to cure hydrophools by a method brought to light by clinical or micros-copical observation, would he have been hailed by the men of science of England as an "illustrious savant"? Tell it to the marines!

The proof is conclusive. There are before the world several other remedies for hydrophobia* carrying quite sufficient testimonials of success to merit the patient investigations of medical in-quirers. For example, there is the system of vapor baths, which was known to Celsus, and was brought into prominence by the late Dr. Buisson, who cured himself by such means, and afterwards nearly a hundred patients. But which of all the doctors and biologists who have glorified Pasteur has taken the trouble so much as to read the evidence in favor of these harmless methods of treatment, even when, as in the case of the Busson baths, they have been largely advertised at the cost of non medical benevolent persons, and offered gratuitously to needy pa-tients? When Mr. Walter McLaren, in April last, begged the home secretary to issue another commission to examine into the results of the Buisson treatment, the suggestion was at once negatived. None suggestion was at once negatived. None save a few unscientific people, who cared merely for saving men and animals, exhibited the least interest in the subject.

And what, we may now seriously ask, has been the outcome of the monstrous claque which has hailed Pasteur as a

benefactor of humanity"? Has he saved life, or been responsible for the loss of it? The statistics of hydrophobia in France have been of late so manipulated in the interests of l'asteur that it is not easy to clear up the first question. It appears, however, that the average number of deaths from the disease throughout France was 30 per annum from 1850 to 1872. Tardieu calculated them at 24 or 25, and after giving his reasons, added the significant remark that "if these figures did not represent the exact truth they were certainly not far from it," and that "the public mind should not be frightened with larger ones." Previously, in 1863, Boudin had presented to the Academie de Medecine a table in which he estimated the annual deaths in France from hydrophobia at 30.† If then, we assume this to be a fair average, perhaps to be somewhat raised of later years, we ask: What has M. Pasteur achieved in

We find that in 1886 the deaths France from hydrophobia were 39! Of these 22 were of persons inoculated by Pasteur, and 17 of others not inoculated. Thus Pasteur had the opportunity of diminishing the mortality by more thalf had his method been effectual. stead of this we find that the total of deaths exceeded the average by 9!
Taking the rest of the world into view,

we have not materials for judging of the average of former years to compare it with he last; but we know that of Pasteur's patients—that is, of persons moculated in Paris, or by those who are carrying out his system under his direction elsewhere -the number of deaths up to May, 1887,

On the other hand, how many lives has the Pasteurian delusion actually cost? For how many deaths are Pasteur and his supporters responsible? He has failed to save more patients than would have been saved, judging by averages, in the natural order of things. Of how many has he caused the death? It would seem clear that he has had two classes of victims:
1. Those who have died of the "inten-

sive inoculations," which have created the new disease signalized by Dr. Peter before the Academie des Sciences last January, and named ominously rage de laboratoire, or rage paralytique; the suf-ferers dying (like the rabbits from which they were immediately inoculated) of paralysis, instead of the ordinary forms of hydrophobia, and feeling pain at the places of inoculation, not of the original

Of this disease eleven persons perished in three months after the introduction of the methode intensive, and thirteen up to

date.t
2. Those (with whom we are more properly concerned in treating of fear killing) whose deaths are due to the panic which has been created to boister up Pasteurism in Europe and America. How much deadly mishief has been done in this way will never be known, but may be guessed. Before the Pasteurian craze, grooms, gamekeepers, sportsmen, country ladies and gentlemen, were bitten perpetually by dogs and cats, and sometimes by ferrets and stoats and rats, and thought no more of it than a hedger does of a scratch of a blackthorn. But now that the scare has prevailed everywhere, there is a panic every time a frightened there is a panic every time a frightened beast uses it natural weapons. If the ac-cident occur in London and to a police man, the stalwart policeman marches to Scotland Yard, and solemnly reports that his well-gloved fingers have been

pinched by a puppy.

To estimate the mischief done in the case of hydrophobia by such a panic as this it is only necessary to read the statements and opinions of the writers who have treated of the disease, and who, without exception, connect its develop

afterwards a gentleman actually died of hydro-phobia, and so closely did the Fiorentine popu-lace connect the occurrence with Professor Schiff's prophecy, that they hissed some momschiff's prophecy, that they hissed some members of the Societa Protetrice, who attended the funeral, as authors of the calamity!

While these sheets are passing through the press I have received a letter from a medical man in a remote part of the kingdom, referring to a case of hydrophopia, on which I had made inquiries. He quietly tells me (as if no such thing as the vivisection act had been heard of): "I have secured the hound that has developed the symptoms, and myself and my colleagues intend to carry out some experiments by inoculating other animals, and if, as a result of our investigations, we come to any conclusion, I will send you particulars."

*As I write I observe in the Farmacista Ital-

emy, who cured himself of an attack by sheer resolution, held that the disease was "mainly due to the imagination and irritation of the patient." Professor

"The influence of mental emotions on the development of hydrophobia would appear to be almost unquestionable, and there is every reason to inquire whether the greater mortality resulting from the bites of rabid animals in adult than in young persons may not be attributable, to some extent at least, to this case. The diseased mind may favor the generation and expedite the recrudesence of the mortal malady.

"If it were understood [says Dr. Spitzka] that fear and expectant attention ka] that fear and expectant attention may not only develop serious nervous symptoms, but actually cause death, many who are threatened with hydrophobia would cultivate healthful self-control. The moral management of persons bitten by suspicious dogs is a most important matter. A number of cases are on record in which patients suffering from the most agonizing symptoms of "rabies" recovered on hearing that the dog which bit them was alive and well.

"The best authorities to-day [say the same writer] incline to regard the majority of cases of reputed rabies in man as spurious. They believe that many of the sufferers who develop the imaginary disease were bitten by animals suffering,

ease were bitten by animals suffering, not from rabies, but from epilepsy or from gastro-intestinal disease—nay, even by healthy dogs. That the serious and oft-times fatal influence of terror and expectant attention, fostered by popular expectant attention, fostered by popular alarm, is attended by other epidemics of imitative nervous disorder, is a familiar fact to those who have studied the influence of the mind on the body. From the lifteenth century, when Alsatian peasants imagined they were changed into wolves, and ran on all fours, howling and tearing children to pieces, down to the present day, when those dreading hydrophobia bark like dogs and mew like cats, the records of hydrophobia are replete to overflowing with delusion, superstition, hysteria, and unconscious simulastition, hysteria, and unconscious simulation. The tragi-comical case of a number of persons dying in the sixteenth cen-tury after having eaten of a pig that had been bitten by a dog, which in its turn had been bitten by another and rabid found its counterpart a few weeks ago in Russia, where a medical editor, a follower of Pasteur, suggesting the treating of a number of persons in the Pasteur institute at Odessa for no better reason than that they had partaken of milk from a cow bitten by a rabid dog."

The Pasteur craze and the hydrophobia bugbear will soon be things of the past; but it will be well to remember for a long time to come that, so far as biological science has a voice in England, it was raised in hosannas to the French savant. Those experts in whom the simple lay public is constantly asked to confide, as the only proper judges of the utility of cruel experiments on animals (and who would fain be permitted at the same time to settle the morality of the practice), those very experts have proved themselves in this noteworthy case absolutely and even ridiculously mistaken. Either they were not clever enough, or they were not honest and single-minded enough, to discern the unscientific and and delusive character of a method which, once it has been exposed in plain language, appears the very climax of charlatanism. Not one English vivssec-tor charged his French colleague with useless cruelty, and the commission, headed by Sir H. Roscoc, which was sent from England last summer to inquire into the method, forbore for nine months to give its report, or warn the nation that it was being deceived into sending im-perilled men and children to undergo a delusive and perhaps dangerous opera-tion. This was all that science did for us, in the face of this huge medical bub-ble. Those unscientific people who could apply common sense to the subject and who revolted from the monstrous character of the method, or relied on their religious conviction that by no such barbarous means could real good come humanity-these people, deafened as they were a year age by the "Great is Diana" chorus of the biologists, and insultingly challenged in every newspaper to bow at last at the shrine of beneficient vivisection—these, after all, prove to have

been right. When next there is question of condoning cruelty on the plea of benefitting humanity, it is to be hoped that this instructive history will not be forgotten. Of the moral injury done to the community by sanctioning cruelty there can be no question at all. Of the physical ad-vantages to be purchased by it we have a vanfages to be purchased by it we have a sample in Pasteurism. An "intinite number" of miserable animals have died in the unutterable agonies of artificially produced rables; an aggravated form of that awful disease which Mayhew tells us amounts to being inflamed all over. And the result of this burnt offering in the temple of the Rue d'Ulm has been the death of seventy-nine patients, of whom at least a dozen have died unquestionably of their inoculations.

tionably of their inoculations.
Old Selden says in his "Table Talk:" "To preach long, loud, and damnation is the way to be cried up. Men love the man who damns them, and run after him to save them." The secret has, I fear, been bequeathed to our modern riests the doctors. It is right and proper for them to warn us in moderation; but for them to warn us in moderation; but they do it beyond all reason. "Touch not! Taste not! Handle not! There is death in the pot. 'Ware microbes here! 'Ware bacilli there! All the world's a hospital, and all the men and women merely patients." There is no end to the "host of spectres pale" which beleaguer us, summoned by their spells and clothed with double terrors by their alarming new scientific titles. But there should be some limit to this perpetual cry of "Wolf! Wolf!" We must die sooner or ater, whether with scientific advisers or without them; and it would, after all, be better to die sooner, pursuing noble ob-jects, performing natural duties, and enjoying innocent pleasures, than a little later, amid pitiful anxieties and odious messes and ineculations of filth, leading the lives of Molicre's malade imaginaire Perhaps we may never, alas! discover the secret of faith healing; but at least we can avoid fear killing—dying by inches of sheer anxiety to live, and being slain at last by the very dread of death.

HEALED BY FAITH.

Remarkable Testimony to the Effi-

ciency of Prayer. Springfield Republican: The Holiness camp meeting, at Old Orchard, Me., witnessed most remarkable scenes on Friday. It was the day announced for healing by faith. The meetings were under the direction of Rev. A. B. Simp-son, of New York, who was assisted by a large number of other clergymen. The afternoon meeting preceding the anointing service at the tabernacie was anointing service at the fabernacie was largely an experience meeting of those those who had been healed by divine faith in years past. Among those who gave extended accounts of their cure were Mrs. Kimball, of Holyoke; Mr. Adams, of Manchester, who was cured of utter nervous prostration, and Rev. J. S. Haugh, of Sandy Hook, Conn., who experienced a very remarkable cure from threatened brain paralysis. A hundred or more others spoke briefly of the dred or more others spoke briefly of the cures they had experienced, and among cures they had experienced, and among the affections enumerated were the fol-lowing: Nervous prostration, Bright's disease, dyspepsia, hay fever, tumors, affections of the eyes, spinal trouble, brain trouble, pneumonia, neuralgia, rheumatism and heart disease, the last

*Rabies and Hydrophobia, p. 344.
† The Forum, April, 1887, p. 179-186.
† "The neutralization of an already received rabie virus, by successive inoculations, not of an antidote but of rabie virus of progressive virulence, and this unaccompanied by the very smallest morbid symptom—such is the great mystery of the new religion." (M. Pasieur et is tlage, by Dr. Lutaud, p. 62.

named testimony ing given by a physician from New brk, who said it was hereditary in his faily.

On adjourning I the tabernacle at 4 o'clock those who ished to be healed were given seats irhe front of the house, while their friendsnd those who wished while their friends of those who wished to witness the serces were allowed to occupy what was it. The building was crowded and a markable spirit was manifest. The apinting and prayers were done public, a row of seats directly in front the platform being reserved for this surpose. As soon as those who first cupied the seats were attended to other sook their places until 270 people had bet anointed. At the beginning of the excises Rev. Mr. Simpson named as those no were to aid him in ginning of the excises Rev. Mr. Simpson named as those no were to aid him in the service of th anointing: Rev. Dr. Peck, of Boston; lev. Dr. Cookman. of New York; Rev.H. H. McBride, of Brooklyn; Rev. M. Marrow, of Canada; Rev. M. Scoville, f Brooklyn; Rev. C. Ryder, of Provideee; Rev. A. E. Funk, of New York; Rev.Dr. Kimball, of Holyoke; Rev. I. Creker, of Providence; Rev. J. S. Haugh, f Sandy Hook; Rev. H. Chase, of Oaland, and Rev. Mr. Oakes, of Mancheter. Each was provided with a sma bottle of oil, with which he anointed he foreheads of those persons kneeling in front of him which he anointed he foreheads of those persons kneeling in front of him before the altar, meanwhile offering prayer for the crine blessing to be granted to the supplicants. While the first row of suppliants were thus being administered, theaudience sang, "The Great Physician low is Near," after which prayer was fered by Miss Carrie Judd, of Buffalo, ho was herself a few years ago healed b faith of a long-standing infirmity. Pryer also was offered and a hymn sung at the close of each anointing service. A number of remrkable cases of relief

were experienced. Miss Florence Mar-tin, of Syracuse, NY., who had not been able to raise hersel upon her feet since she was a child because of a spinal trouble, whose nature had baffled all the physicians, rose to her feet and stood alone after she had been annointed, and when the exercises were closed and the when the exercises were closed and the people were leaving the tabernacle she walked out of the building and to her boarding place, assating herself by taking hold of the hands of a gentleman and lady on each side of her that she might not fall, for, as she said when she left her chair, she had "go, to learn to walk," not having done so before for thirteen years. Another case of remarkable cure was that of Miss Ina Moses, of Old Or-chard, who about three years ago, was so severely injured in her left hip and knee, while coasting in the winter, that she had ever since been obliged to go upon crutches. Yesterday at the camp ground she threw her crutches away, and, at the anointing service, she walked to the altar and, for the first time since her injury, found herself able to kneel down. She found herself able to kneel down. also walked from the building at the close of the services. When Miss Martin was asked just before she left the build-ing if she felt any relief from infirmities, she replied that she "felt the warm health-giving glow of Christ's presence pervad-ing her entire body." Miss Moses, on being similarly questioned, said that "the joy she was experiencing was beyond words to express." The meetings will be continued till the 9th inst., and other healing services will be held.

Will Power Under Necessity. Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 12: faith cures get no newspaper mention or report of any kind. We do not refer to report of any kind. We do not refer to cases such as that reported from Northport, Long Island, where an invalid girl named Webb, under strong excitement and the prayers of her brother, the Rev. Mr. Webb, was enabled to get up and walk. How many tired folks have pulled themselves out from sheer expectation to exceed the strong terms of the strong terms. haustion to go about their day's work in the last six weeks? The tale or count of those fathers and mothers, for instance, who know that they can walk or work simply because they must for others that are dependent on them, would far outnumber any of the miracles performed by Minister Webb and his confreres. It has almost required an act of faith in the past July to believe that a day's work could be done under the terribly exhausting conditions. With so many every day miracles around us of cheerfulness and plucky resolution, both of which are good prayers for succes, the only wonder is that the excitement cures of nervous invalids get any mention or notice.

Handkerchiefs for the Angels A little girl, four years old, asked her father one day: Papa, where does the rain come from?

'It is the tears of the angels, crying when Edith has been naughty," said he. Edith pondered over this explanation. One night later on, after Edith had been making a very stormy time on going to bed, and had been told that she was very naughty, she was missed from her bed. Her mother, frightened at her absence, made a rapid search, and found that a bureau drawer had been opened and everything in it thrown out, but no Edith was to be found. Just at this moment the door-bell was rung violently and when it was opened a neighbor rushed in, exclaiming:

"Do you know that your little girl is out on the roof?" The mother ran, breathless, up to the attic, where a stairway led up to a scuttle and then out upon the sloping roof of the house. And there Edith sat, perched upon the edge of the scuttle, with a lot of pocket handkerchiefs spread

about her.
"My child!" her mother shouted catching her in her arms. "What are you doing here?"

"Why, mamma, I brought up some han'k'chiefs for the angels to wipe their eyes with, 'cause I's so naughty, so it wouldn't rain awfully!"

Type Writing to Some Purpose. Indianapolis Journal: A daintily clad ittle woman—she was one of the best operators as well as the prettiest—whom I had noticed several times in a down-town type-writing office, was missing from her desk the other day. The plump, prosperous-looking head of the establish-ment smoothed down some rebellious reddish-brown locks as she explained.

"I didn't expect to keep her long," she said. "She came to me a year ago to learn the business, and her mother—who wore diamonds-came with her, half apologizing for her daughter's whim. The two of them wore gowns that turned the heads of the whole office, and looked as if they had money enough and to spare. It turned out when I was in my new apprentice's confidence a little that she was engaged to a law student an impecunious one-and they wanted to marry as soon as he was admitted to the bar. Papa had absolutely refused his consent, and mamma frowned on the whole thing. So what does my lady do but get permission without assigning any reason for the freak, to learn typewriting —she is studying short hand, too—having taken the idea into her head that if she and her law student choose to marry when the time came she could support the family until the appearance of some fees. They had the knot tied a couple of days ago, the household powers to the contrary notwithstanding and are taking a week's holiday somewhere down on the shore. She told me she should be ready for work when she came back, and I think she will. She has been earning \$7 a week, and is about expert enough to get \$10 now. That will help them out for a while, though I fancy her husband won't leave her here long.

If the stomach performs its functions actively and regularly, the food of which it is the receptacle, is transformed into blood of a nourishing quality, which furnishes vigor and warmth to the whole body, the best remedy to give tone to the stomach is Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

Written by Thomas Jefferson One Hundred Years Ago.

FIRST MADE PUBLIC. The Statesman Discusses Religion. Philosophy, Travel and the Study

of Languages for the Benefit

of Peter Carr.

NEWPORT, R, I., August 10 .- The following letter, written by Thomas Jefferson one hundred years ago to-day, while in Paris as minister from this country, and addressed to Peter Carr of Newport, whose descendants are still residents of this island, has never before appeared in print. The letter is the property of George W. Carr.

Paris, August 10, 1787. Dear Peter-I have received your two letters of December 30 and April 18, and am happy to find by them, as well as by letters from Mr. Wythe that you have been so fortunate as to attract his notice and good will. I am sure you will find this to be one of the most fortunate incidents of your life, as I have been sensible it was of mine. I enclose you a sketch of the sciences to which I wish you to apply, in such order as Mr. Wythe shall advise. I mention also the books in them worth your reading, which submit to his correction-many of them are among your father's books which you should have brought to you. As I do not recollect those of them not in his library you must write to me for them, making out a catalogue of such as you think you shall have occasion for in eighteen months from the date of your letter and consulting Mr. Wythe on the subject. To this sketch I will add a few particular observations.

First, Italian. I fear that the learning of this language will confound your French and Spanish. Being all of them degenerate dialects of the Latin, they are apt to mix in conversation. I have never seen a person speaking the three languages who did not mix them. It is a delightful language, but late events have rendered the Spanish more useful; lay it aside to prosecute that. Second, Spanish. Bestow great atten-

second, Spanish. Bestow great attention on this and endeavor to acquire an accurate knowledge of it. Our future connections with Spain and Spanish America will render that language a valuable acquisition. The ancient history of a great part of America, too, is written in that language. I send you a dictionary.

MOREL SENSE INBORN.

Third—Moral philosophy. I think it lost time to attend lectures on this branch. He who made us would have been a pitiful bungler if He made the rule of our moral conduct a matter of science. For one man of science there are thousands who are not. What would have become of them? Man was destined for society. His morality, there-fore, was to be formed to this object. He was endowed with a sense of right and wrong merely relative to this sense. This sense is as much a part of his nature as the sense of hearing, seeing, feeling; it is the true foundation of morality. moral sense or conscience is as much a part of man as his leg or arm. It is given to all human beings in a stronger or weaker degree, as force of members is given in a greater or less degree. It may be strengthened by exercise, as may any particular limb of the body. This science is submitted in some degree to the guidance of reason, but it is a small stock which is required for this; even a less one than what we call common sense. State a moral case to a ploughman and a well, and often better than the latter, because he has not been led estray by artificial rules. In this branch, therefore, read books because they will encourage as well as direct your feelings. The writings of Sterne, praticularly, form the the best course of morality that ever was written. Beside these, read the books mentioned in the indorsed paper, and above all things, lose no occasion of ex-ercising your disposition to be grateful, to be generous, to be charitable, to be true, just, firm, orderly, courageous, etc. Con-sider every act of this kind as an act which will strengthen your moral facul-ties and increase your worth. Fourth—Religion. Your reason is now

mature enough to examine this object. In the first place divest yourself entirely of all basis in favor of novelty or singularity of opinion. Indulge them in any other subject rather than that of religion. It is too important, and the consequence of error may be too serious. On the other hand, shake off all fear and service prejudices under which weak minds are servilely crouched. Fix reason firm in her seat and call to her tribunal every fact, every opinion. Question with bold ness the very existence of God; because if there be one, He must more approve the homage of reason than that of blind-folded fear. You will naturally examine first the religion of yourlown country. Read your bible, then, as you would read Livy or Tacitus. The facts which are in he ordinary course of nature you wil believe on the authority of the writer as you do those of the same kind in Livy and Tacitus. The testimony of the writer weighs in their favor in one scale, and these, not being against the laws of nature, does not weigh against which contradict the laws of nature must be examined with more care and under a variety of faces. Here you must recur to pretensions of the writer to inspiration rom God. Examine upon what evidence is pretensions are founded, and whether that evidence is so strong that its falsehood would be more improbable than a change of the laws of nature in the case he relates. For example, in the book of Joshua we are told the sun stood still several hours. Were we to read that fact in Livy or Tacitus we should class it with their showers of blood, speaking statues, beasts, etc. But it is said that the writer of that book was inspired. Examine, berefore, candidly, what evidence there is of his having been inspired. The pre-tension is entitled to your inquiry because millions believe it. On the other hand, you are astronomer enough to know how contrary it is to the laws of nature, that a body revolving on its axis, as the earth does, should have stopped, should not, by that sudden stoppage, have prostrated animals, trees, buildings, and should, after a certain time, have resumed its revolution and that without a second general prostration. Is this arrest of earth's motion, or the evidence which affirms it, most within the law of prob-"A PERSONAGE CALLED JESUS."

"A PERSONAGE CALLED JESUS."
You will next read the New Testament.
It is the history of a personage called
Jesus. Keep in your eye the opposite
pretension; first, of those who say he was
begotten by God, born of a virgin, suspended and reversed the laws of nature
at will, and ascended bodily into heaven;
and second of those who say he was a and second of those who say he was a man of illegitimate birth of a benevolent heart, enthusiastic mind, who set out heart, enthusiastic mind, who set out without pretensions to divinity ended in believing them and was punished capitally for sedition by being gibbetted according to the Roman law, which punished the first offense by whipping and the second by exile or death in tunca. See this law in the Digest, Lib. 48, tit. 19, 28, 3, and Lipsius, Lib. 3. De Cruce cap. 2. These questions are examined in the book I had mentioned under the head of book I had mentioned under the head of religion and several others. They will assist you in your inquiries; but keep

your reason firmly on the watch in reading them all. Do not be frightened from this inquiry by any fear of the consequences. If it ends in the belief that there is no God you will find incitements to virtue in the comfort and pleasantness you feel in its exercise, and the love of others which it will procure you. If you find reason to believe there is a God, a consciousness that you are acting under his eye and that He approves you will be a vast additional incitement; if there be His eye and that He approves you will be a vast additional incitement; if there be a future state, the hope of a happy existence in that increase, the appetite to descrive it; if that Jesus was also a Godyou will be comforted by a belief of His aid and love. In fine, I repeat, you must lay aside all prejudice on both sides, and neither believe or regret anything because any other person or description of cause any other person or description of persons have regretted or believed it. persons have regretted or believed it. Your own reason is the only oracle given by heaven, and you are answerable, not for the rightness, but for the uprightness of the decision. I forgot to observe, when speaking of the New Testament, that you should read all the histories of Christ as well as those whom a council of ecclesiastics have decided for us to be pseudo-evangelist as those they named evangelist. Because those pseudo-evan-gelists pretend to inspiration as much as the others, and you are to judge of their pretensions by your own reason, and not by the reason of those ecclesiastics. Most of these are lost. There are some, how-ever, still extant, collected by Fabricious, which I will endeavor to get and send

you.

DOUBTFUL UTILITY OF TRAVEL.

Fifth—Traveling. This makes men wiser but less happy. When men of sober age travel they gather knowledge, which they may apply usefully for their country, but they are after all subject to country, but they are after all subject to recollections mixed with regret; their affections are weakened by being extended over more objects, and they learn new habits which cannot be gratified when they return home. Young men who travel are exposed to all these inconveniences in a higher degree to others more serious, and do not acquire that wisdom for which a previous foundation is requisite by repeated and just observations at site by repeated and just observations at home. The glare of pomp and pleasure is analogous to the motion of the blood; t absorbs all their affections and attention; they are torn from it, as from the only good in this world, and return to their home as to a place of exile and condemnation. Their eyes are ever turned demnation. Their eyes are ever turned back to the object they have lost, and its recollection poisons the residue of their lives. Their first and most delicate passions are hackneyed on unworthy objects here, and they carry home the dregs insufficient to make themselves or anybody else happy. Add to this that a habit of idleness and inability to apply themselves to business. inability to apply themselves to business, is acquired and renders them useless to themselves and their country. These observations are founded in experience. There is no place where your pursuit of knowledge will be so little obstructed by foreign objects as in your own country,

nor any wherein the virtues of the heart will be less exposed to be weakened. Be good, be learned and be industrious and you will not want the aid of tra-velling to render you precious to your country, dear to your friends, happy within yourself. I repeat my advice to take a great deal of exercise and on foot. Health is the first requisite for morality. Write to me often and be assured, of the interest I take in your success, as well as the warmth of those sentiments of attachments with which I am, dear Peter, your affectionate friend. TH. JEFFERSON.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Joseph Jefferson has no intention of retir-Mme. Christine Nilsson was forty-four years old Wednesday, August 3.

Minnie Hauk is to sing "Carmen" at Moscow and St. Petersburg in November.

Henry Ir/ing has been made a trustee of Shakespeare's birtiplace, succeeding the late Dr. Ingelby.

tirely for amateurs. Probably it will be all stage and no auditorium. With the exception of Kyrle Bellew there will be none but Americans in Mrs. James

Brown Potter's company.

During Patti's forthcoming tour of America \$15 in gold will be charged for orchestra seats and \$5 to the galleries.

Maude Banks, daughter of General N. P. Banks, will star in her own play, "Joan of Arc" under Boston management. Buffalo Bill intends to give a fall season in Paris and a winter season in the Collseum in Rome. His European engagements extend

One hundred ballet girls left New York ity last Tuesday in charge of Edmund Ger-ion, to take part in Bolossy Kiralfy's "Siege of Troy," to be presented in Chicago.

The recent open-air performance of "As You Like It" at Manchester, N. H., netted \$2,800 for the actors' fund. Rose Coghian and the entire cast suffered from the intense

Sarah Bernhardt has gone to Cauterets by order of her physician. Her physical endur-ance has startled her friends, and a new triumph is anticipated for her, no matter in

what play she may appear.

A musician in Washington, D. C., says that he is prepared to prove that the Boulanger march is nothing more nor less than the "Margherita Polka," written about fifteen years ago in honor of the Italian queen. Miss Anderson will open the Lyceum thea-

ter, London, September 1, with a production of the "Winters' Tale," for which she and her company have been for some time in active rehearsal. During the season of 1887 and 1888 she will play on the other side. Lawrence Barrett, owing to his coalition with Edwin Booth, will this season have no use for "Francesca da Rimini," and Cedric Hope contemplates taking it on a tour. E. L. Davenport did that with it thirty odd years ago, and soon abandoned the task.

A cable message from Europe announces the engagement of Herr Boetl, one of Germany's foremost tenors, by Mr. Gustav Amberg, of the Thalia theatre. New York, for a series of ten performances to begin on October 10. Herr Boetl will receive \$1,000 per night.

Maud Granzer will pro bably appear at the Alcazar in San Francisco with Jeffreys Lewis, whose new play has a part that is just in her line. This will be the first appearance of Miss Lewis and Miss Granger together since they played in "Diplomacy' iforms theater in August, 1878.

If Verdi's "Othello" be heard at all in New York during the season of 1887-8 it will be under the management of Signor Campanini, and the performances will be given early next spring. In that case several of the principal parts will be sustained by the artists who created them in Italy. Tamagno will assuredly be the Othello.

tists who created them in Italy. Tamagno will assuredly be the Othello.

"Held by the Enemy" will open the fall season of the Star theatre, New York, August 29. Henry Miller and Ben Graham will both be in the cast and Mr. Gillette will assume the character of the war correspondent. Louisa Dillon continues in the part of Susan, so successfully enacted by her last season. A new third act has been added, the value of which is yet to be determined.

"The Dominie's Daughter," a drama found-"The Dominie's Daughter," a drama founded upon the revolution by D. D. Lloyd, and which scored a success at Wallack's theatre,

which scored a success at Wallack's theatre, New York, is to be revived for a tour of the country. Mr. Lester Wallack has selected the cast with great care, and the management has been intrusted to Mr. Byron Douglas, a young actor. late of Edwin Booth's support. Miss Marion Booth, a niece of the tragedian, will play a leading role. mrs. General Tom Thumb, Count Magri, her husband and a number of equally clever little folks will make a two years' tour of the world under the management of Shumonds and Brown. The count and countess have been provided by their new managers with a miniature carriage, drawn by two Shetland ponies thirty-five inches high. Alex. Davis, ventriloquist, the Tissots and Sylvester Bleecker will also go with the company.

Bleecker will also go with the company.

Josef Hoffmann, a little German boy ten
yeart of age has been astonishing the musicians and musical critics of London with his
wonderful skill as a plano player. He is a
quiet, nealthly little chap not at all like most
youthful prodigies. He plays the most difficuit pieces by Mendelssohn, Mozart, Chopin
and others with remarkable accuracy and expression, Mr. Mayer is of the opinion that
American musicians should have a chance to
hear Hofmann.

Operatic concert companies are multiply-

ing. A new one soon to start out consists a Mime. Marie Godini, soprano, who was with Brignoli in his last operatic tour and sang with him when he appeared in his favorité opera, "Don Pasquale," for the last time, is San Antonio, May 5, 1834; Mme. Cosenza, contraito, of the Angelo opera company; Signor Jovine, tenor, and Fava, baritone, from the Bellini theatre, Naples, who have lately arrived here, and Signor Cicconi, planist.

lately arrived here, and Signor Cicconi, planist.

The Florences open at Mrs. McVicker's theatre, Chicazo, August 29, in "Our Guy'nor." Of Gayler's new play, "Uncle Bob," Mr. Florence says: "This play is not a a western drama, but a four-net comedy in which I play the role of a cattle king who gets rich in the mines and then buys a ranch, When a boy I am supposed to have run away from home, gone west and become wealthy, as I've already explained. I am educating the daughter of an old partner who had been killed by road agents. She is in fashinable society in New York, and the scenes take place at the home of my brother, who is a weaithy banker there. I come on from the west to see how my adopted daughter is getting along. Mrs. Florence is my brother's sister-in-law, the widow of a major in the army. A number of very funny scenes iay between us. She affects military alrs on account of her dead husband's position, and my rough, good natured ways please her, for of course we fail in love. One of the banker's confidential clerks is about to marry my brother's daughter—my nicceand I save her by discovering that this clerk, who is the villain of the play, has forced the combination of the bank safe. Of course everything ends happily. Mrs. Florence and myself have never before had characters like these to portray, and we are well pleased with them as well as sanguine of success. Our season will last thirty weeks or so, up to April, anyhow, and we shall go no further west than Lincoln, Neb."

The Brooklyn Tabernacle paster re-cently discoursed thus on the "King of Terrors:" "One minute after the vitaf unctions ceased, the little child that diedl last night in Montague street knew more than Johnathan Edwards, or St. Paul himself, before he died. Friends, the exit from this world, or death, if you please to call it, to the Christian is glorious exto call it, to the Christian is glorious explanation. It is sunburst. It is the opening of all the windows. It is shutting up the catechism of doubt, and the unrolling of all the scrolls of positive and accurate information, Instead of standing at the foot of the ladder and looking up, it is standing at the top of the ladder and looking down. It is the last mystery taken out of botany, and geology, and astronomy and theology. Oh, will it not be grand to have all questions answered! The perpetually recurring interrogation point changed for the mark of exclamation. All riddles solved, Who will feat to go out on that discovery, when all the to go out on that discovery, when all the questions are to be decided which we have been discussing all our lives? Who shall not clap his hands in the anticipa-tion of that blessed country, if it be no better than through holy curiosity, cry-ing: "The time of my departure is at hand!"

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